

# THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO BE PRINTED IN THE CITY OF TOPEKA. It was the first paper published in this city, and the first paper published in this state. It was the first paper published in this city, and the first paper published in this state. It was the first paper published in this city, and the first paper published in this state.

THE STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Associated Press Report.

THE STATE JOURNAL has a staff of average daily local correspondents in every town and city of the state. It is the only paper in Kansas that has a staff of average daily local correspondents in every town and city of the state.

Weather Indications.  
 WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Forecast for 24 hours until 8 p. m., Sunday: For Kansas—Fair; southerly winds.

The cyclists have all left Denver now with their wheels, and Gov. Waite is left alone in his glory.

The expressions of approval of the new tariff bill continue without interruption—in England.

The ordinance against roosters crowing at Lincoln, Kan., might be called a kind of legal cock-fight.

If the Chinese could only get hold of the cables we might hear of some Chinese victories.

One of the beauties of the model town Pullman seems to have been the happy privilege of paying one-half more rent there than any place else.

Jealous from his success in bringing legislation to pass, Mr. Wilson would not be much of an improvement on Carlisle as secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Harrison does not need to be discourteous by comparing his administration with the present one. Nothing he could say could add to the contrast.

As soon as it comes within the range of possibility for its bargain with the sugar trust to be spoiled, the senate deems it advisable to adjourn at once.

According to Gen. Harrison his position is "a peculiar one." Not so very peculiar, Mr. Harrison. Senator Ingalls and a host of others are in the same fix.

RAINMAKER MATTHEWS failed in Missouri again because the "conditions were unfavorable." Matthews' strongest points evidently show themselves during the rainy season.

Mr. CLEVELAND it is said will try to get Carlisle out of the cabinet. The president has had no more obsequious servant than Mr. Carlisle, and this is the reward of his devotion.

CLEVELAND is mad because Carlisle wrote a letter to congress protesting against the free sugar bill. Mr. Cleveland evidently thinks that letter writing is his own peculiar prerogative.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND asks Chairman Wilson: "How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous violations of principle? They won't have to face them, they will be turned down."

It costs the government \$100 a day to give Secretary Herbert a pleasure trip under the guise of inspecting the navy yards. It begins to look as if the new party, whose motto is reduction of government expenditures, had a mission.

SIXTEEN to one—sixteen to one; what does it mean, asks a Kansas paper. The Gaylord Herald responds that it probably means sixteen Republicans to one Populist.

The Murphy resolution providing for no more tariff legislation this session, is after all a very wise thing. The country has had quite enough of the Democratic-sugar trust kind of legislation.

More than \$500,000 will be turned back into the United States treasury by the agricultural department. It is due Secretary Carlisle to say, however, that this saving was without his knowledge.

It was generally thought that Cleveland would veto the river and harbor bill to save the government expense, but he didn't. In packing his trunk for Buzzard's Bay he evidently forgot to put in his "solemn sense of duty."

There is an organized complaint by the people of Lincoln, Kansas, against the crowing of roosters, and an ordinance has been drafted to prevent it. The restrictions will probably be removed, however, long enough for Republican roosters to get in their work in November.

Tolstoy's opera, "The Distiller," designed to cure the Russian peasant of his fondness for liquor, has failed of its object. It was unsuccessful for two reasons. He didn't provide the peasants with tickets, and high class opera isn't usually sung in the ordinary drinking places.

If government is to own railroads, let it take everything and establish a commune at once, where no one will own anything and all shall share alike. This is the logical sequence of government ownership.—Wichita Beacon (Dem.)

If that is the way you feel about it, why do you insist on fighting "communism" in two separate camps? The Populists are united for "communism." Why do the Republicans and Democrats split up their strength instead of uniting in one body? What could be more foolish in the opponents of "communism" in this state than their action in the present campaign?

The man who now holds the position of dog catcher in Newton was at one time one of the wealthiest men in that city. It is said that traitorous brothers whom he had befriended reduced him to his now penniless condition. He says that he will some day occupy his former position, and the rate at which the visible supply of canines is increasing in Newton seems to justify his prediction.

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM of Indiana has been sued for \$1,500 by a man who "voted for a change" because he said if the Democrats were successful what would be \$1.25 a bushel. Mr. Bynum deserves it. He had a long enough acquaintance with the Democrats to know he was guilty of deliberate misrepresentation.

"This world is like a crowded bus; a few good men sit apart. May they all be in the bus, and all men hang on by the straps."—Anon.

That's because the plutocrats insist on lying at full length upon the seas. Make them get up!

## HONEST ELECTION LEAGUE

Kolbites Adopt a Name for Their Organization in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20.—From Kolb's state headquarters in this city thousands of copies of a set of resolutions intended to be passed at the county mass meetings of Kolbites called for August 20 have been sent out. These resolutions, in substance, say that the Kolbites will not recognize nor sustain the Democratic state government, and they are therefore called to stand that resistance will be offered.

The resolutions state that the election frauds perpetrated in 1892 in what is known as the Black Belt counties in this state, and the notorious majorities given in these counties for the ticket headed by Thomas G. Jones, resulted in destroying a Republican form of government in this state, and in depriving the people of the privilege of choosing their officials, and of exercising the rights of American citizens as guaranteed under the constitution.

"The people were, in 1892, after such frauds as had been perpetrated, promised a fair contest law, so that their rights might be secured and such a promise for the enactment of a new law was indignantly and shamelessly refused."

"The legislature returned by fraud and notorious majorities in 1893 passed the so-called election law, thereby the operation of such law thousands of white and colored voters have been disfranchised in the white counties, where it was impossible to have their votes counted, as passed, and the facilities under such law have been largely increased for the perpetration of fraud and returning notorious majorities in the Black Belt counties."

In the election for state officials and members of the legislature in 1893 the state on the 6th inst. turning the operation of the so-called election law a notorious majority of 28,000 in the Black Belt counties in 1892 has been increased to 34,000 in 1893; which notorious majority of 34,000 has been obtained through the operation of a corrupt system and with a shameful disregard of the rights of American citizens in this state."

The resolutions then declare: "We will no longer submit to such fraudulent and corrupt methods; nor will we recognize and sustain a government brought into power through such improper agencies. And we here maintain our rights under the constitution and laws of the land, and to carry out this solemn declaration of purpose on our part we hereby organize ourselves into an honest election league, for the purpose of maintaining the law and conserving the rights of American citizens as guaranteed under our form of government."

## WEALERS WEAR STRIPES.

A Prison-Stripe Uniform Has Been Adopted by the Coxeyites.

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 20.—J. S. Coxey announces that the proposed Labor Day convention and demonstration in Washington on the 1st inst. and the next attack on the capital will be in December when congress reassembles. A prison-stripe uniform has been adopted for the "army," and Browne is now wearing it. The referendum has been added to the basic principles of the movement and the whole enterprise has been reorganized with a constitution and by-laws. The word "Christ" has been dropped from the title, "out of deference to the feeling of misunderstanding."

## Strike-Base Formality Opened.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—The national convention of the Knights of Labor, composed of men who fought in the German army, was formally opened here today. A large parade was held this morning, in which participated societies from Cleveland, S. Louis, Chicago, P. Wayne, Toledo, Salem, O.; Cincinnati, Dayton, and San Francisco. At the parade the members held a picnic at which Mayor McKenna made the address of welcome.

Hans Will Investigate the Strike.—Washington, Aug. 20.—Members of the house committee on commerce have not abandoned the project of holding an investigation of the recent railroad strikes for which a resolution is before the committee. An effort will be made to have a committee meeting called for next week to report to the house a resolution for the investigation during the recess.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is justly considered the only sure specific for blood disorders. Webb & Harris, druggists, Bennett's Flat.

## AMERICANS IN ASIA.

HOW GENERAL LE GENDRE DIPLOMATICALLY UTILIZED HIS GLASS EYE.

When He Took It Out and Replaced It, Chinese Officials Gave Him What He Wanted—The Great Work of United States Minister Anson Burlingame.

Americans have played a very conspicuous part in breaking down the prejudice that for centuries existed against foreigners in Korea, Japan and China and in opening the ports of these suspicious and exclusive races to trade and intercourse with the more progressive and civilized nations of the world. At the present troublesome time the most important offices in Korea are held by Americans, for the king of the Hermit Nation loves America because he knows the Yankee has no designs upon his territory.

One of the most prominent Americans now in Korea is General Charles W. Le Gendre, who has been vice minister of home affairs for several years. General Le Gendre commanded a New York regiment during the civil war, and after the great struggle ended he was sent as consul general to Amoy, China. In 1897 he went to Japan and took the side of the young mikado, who was battling with the shogun, a powerful Japanese who had usurped the mikado's power. The mikado won the fight, and owing to the advice of General Le Gendre adopted a more friendly policy toward



GENERAL CHARLES W. LE GENDRE.

foreigners, a policy that has given Japan the excellent modern armament and navy she now possesses in her war with China.

For many years General Le Gendre remained in Tokyo, and it is said, planned Japan's successful campaign against Formosa. When China began to receive foreign embassies and refused that of Japan because the Japanese were "not men, but descendants of monkeys," the general was hastily sent to Peking. While urging Japan's claims on one occasion all the general could get from the Chinese officials was, "We have expressed our master's will." This angered the general, who cried: "Your master? Can he do this, your master?" And, to the amazement and terror of the Chinese officials, he took out one eye, tossed it into the air, and deftly catching it as it descended turned it into its vacant orbit and then turned it upon them again in a fierce gaze. The eye was glass, but the Chinese had never heard of such a thing, and it is declared that they were so afraid of this terrible agent of Japan that the Japanese embassy was received even before those of England and France.

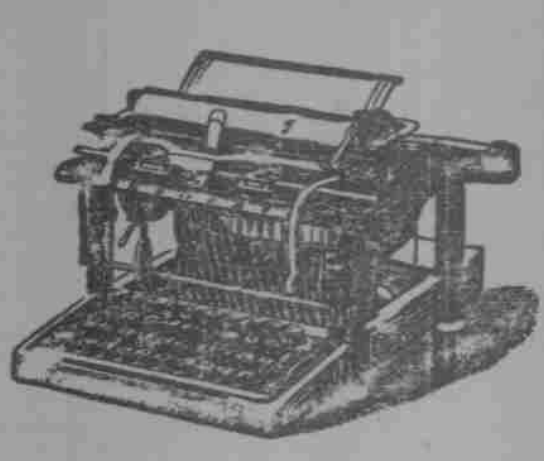
Among the other prominent Americans in Korea are Mr. Greenhouse of California, once United States consul general in Yokohama and now legal adviser to the king of Korea; General Dyer and Colonel Nicolson, who command the Korean troops armed with modern weapons; and Dr. Allen, now secretary of the United States legation and for a long time the king's physician.

Anson Burlingame, who was United States minister to China in 1861, probably did more than any other foreigner to alter China's policy toward the civilized nations of the world. For many years China, like the old cove in the swamp, only desired to be let alone. She wanted nothing whatever to do with the "foreign devils," as she called all white men. Even after England and France had opened her ports with cannon ball persuaders China refused to receive the embassies of other countries unless the members would perform the kotow, a ceremonial in which the diplomats must knock their heads against the floor when presented to the emperor, thus acknowledging that he was a greater potentate than the one they represented. This no diplomat would do. Lord Amherst, representing England, refused in 1816 and was denied admission to the emperor's presence, and in 1859 Minister Ward of the United States also failed to see the son of heaven because he objected to pounding his head on the floor in front of the dragon's throne.

In 1861 Mr. Burlingame, a native of New Berlin, N. Y., one of the founders of the Republican party, an ex-member of the Massachusetts senate and an ex-congressman who had made a reputation as an able antislavery debater, was sent as minister to China. By his tact and diplomacy he won the entire confidence of the Chinese government and negotiated the famous Burlingame treaty with the United States, by which China for the first time in history officially accepted the principles of international law and agreed to treat another nation as an equal. When in 1867 Minister Burlingame announced his intention of returning home, Prince Kung, who was then regent of the Chinese empire, appointed him China's special envoy to the United States and the great European powers, for the purpose of framing treaties of amity with those nations, an honor never before conferred upon a foreigner.

These treaties Mr. Burlingame arranged with the United States, Prussia, Holland, England, Denmark and Sweden and was negotiating with Russia in St. Petersburg in 1870 when he died.

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## A GLIMPSE OF SIX STATES.

Skytop Is Compared with the Grandeur of the Yosemite.

(Special Correspondence.)  
 LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Aug. 16.—One of the most beautiful bits of natural scenery near the Atlantic seaboard is the little lake from which this letter is dated.

New Paltz, a quaint old Huguenot village six miles to the east, is the station where you took the stage for Mohonk unless you preferred to drive over from Poughkeepsie or Highland, on the Hudson. You are 1,700 feet above the level of the lordly river, and beyond the hills, 15 miles away, can trace the line by which its waters flow southward to the sea. To the northeast, across the Hudson, the most prominent peaks of the Green mountains, in Vermont, are discernible, and southward from these some of the well known landmarks in western Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Now turn to the west. In the Rondout valley, which parallels the Walkill on the other side of the mountains, you can trace the Rondout creek, or "kill," as the people hereabouts still prefer to call it. You can also trace the Delaware and Hudson canal, which joins the Walkill a short distance above Rosendale at the northern end of the Shawangunk range and goes on to Kingston, where it flows into the Hudson.

The more distant prospect on the south and west is quite as satisfactory to the eye and mind as that upon the east. The vision sweeps from point to point among the higher mountains in New Jersey, westward to the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania and New York and so on around to the north, where the Catskills encounter the line of sight and overlook looms up like the magnificent giant that he is. Nowhere, scenic experts say, can a more satisfactory view of these mountains be obtained than that afforded from Skytop.

Consider well what the foregoing inadequate attempt at description means. Included in the horizon of Skytop are large portions of six states and several thousand square miles of territory. And so amazingly has nature contrived the combination that at first sight it seems as if the eye were able to grasp much more of the detail of this vast expanse than is actually possible. This illusion is strengthened by the panoramic arrangement of the valleys at the base of the mountain. After the illusion has vanished, however, as vanish it will, you smile at nature's clever trickery. She has not shown you so much as your first glance led you to imagine, but she has shown you a great deal more than you can see from any similar view point with which I am acquainted.

In no case are comparisons less satisfactory than when made respecting the views to be had from different places, yet one almost invariably makes them, even while admitting that each place has distinctive charms of its own. A few years ago it was my privilege to stand upon the summit of Cloud's Rest, the highest peak in the Yosemite valley, 9,912 feet above the level of the sea. Of course the views from there are of incomparable grandeur. Higher and more distant peaks are visible from there than from anywhere else it has been my good fortune to be, and the immediate surroundings, as all the world knows, are on a most magnificent scale. But as I stand on Skytop the conviction is forced upon me that I really see more than I did from Cloud's Rest, and I come away, better satisfied.

## TEMPTING HOUSE.

From which I infer even the uneducated farmer is sometimes above pandering to vicious tastes.

Occasionally a stageload of excursionists come from one of the valleys to view the land from this delectable mountain. They are always orderly and well behaved, as American picnickers usually are. They relieve the monotony of the unaccustomed quiet without disturbing the charm of the place. Ordinarily, except for the songs of the birds, the stillness and restfulness of a Quaker Sabbath prevail at Mohonk.

H. T. WHITE.

## Spreckels, the Sugar King.

Mr. Spreckels is a most picturesque character, a man of force and infinite resource, who, beginning life with little mental training and few graces of person and demeanor, with nothing in his favor, in fact, but native ability, a vast share of energy and good health, has been able by persistent effort to raise himself from a very low financial level to a very high one. As a type of the successful pursuit of material ends he is a man to be admired, and his career is an exponent of the fact that down to the present time America has been a remarkably rich field for the labors of men with persistence and ability.

A Frenchwoman has been testing the sustaining powers of chocolate by living on it exclusively for 60 days. She came out of the experiment in fairly good condition, the loss in weight being 15 pounds.

The East India company was granted a charter by Queen Elizabeth Dec. 31, 1600. It was the most powerful organization ever founded.

## KNOWS RECEIVER WALKER.

A. W. Dana Used to Know Him Back in Vermont.

A. W. Dana, the Topeka lawyer, is well acquainted with Aldace F. Walker, the new receiver of the Santa Fe. They both came from the town of Rutland, Vt., although Mr. Dana has not seen the new receiver for about ten years.

"He was one of the best lawyers at the New England bar," Mr. Dana says, "and I never understood why he should leave his profession and go into railroad affairs."

"Mr. Walker is a very brainy man and knows a great deal about traffic affairs, and I have no doubt he will be a valuable man in the place."

The German American league will hold its state convention at Salina Tuesday, September 4th.

## WATER-MELON SALE.

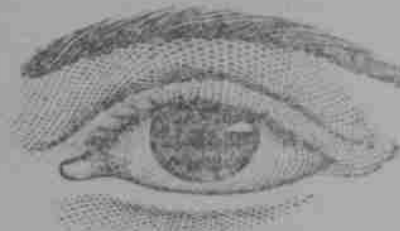
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